

ophers' Conference next year instead of in 1969.

When the conferences originated here in 1939, they were scheduled at 10-year intervals because of the difficulties in raising enough money from foundations to meet the expenses.

However, donations from more than 100 local residents, firms and organizations in the Islands allow the next conference to be held within 5 years of the last one in 1959.

The donors reportedly represent a cross-section of the State's various racial communities.

Hung Wo Ching, Aloha Airlines president and a participant in the movement supporting the philosophers' conference, indicated that further aid may be given in future years "if the meetings result in outstanding performance."

He said the \$100,000 collected expresses "aloha by these various donors toward the work that has been accomplished by the university philosophers' project.

"We strongly feel that grassroots support by many individuals, particularly in Hawaii, would be more meaningful than a few foundations."

FREE HAND

Ching said the group's objective is "to give the university a completely free hand, far in advance of the scheduled activities, to prepare and develop the entire conference."

He said he has attended several of the conferences and feels they are one of Hawaii's "outstanding contributions toward better understanding of people in the world."

Forty senior panel members have been invited to present papers and participate in formal discussions at the 1964 conference, June 29 to August 8, on the Manoa campus.

They will come from the mainland, Europe, India, China, Ceylon, Japan and Latin America.

OTHERS

An indefinite number of other persons also will be selected upon application to attend the sessions in an effort to introduce and encourage younger people in the field.

Transportation costs and living expenses for the delegates while they are here 6 weeks will be paid from the conference funds.

Plans are well underway for the meetings, which will center on the theme, "The World and the Individual in East and West."

In past years, the conferences have dealt with East-West philosophy in an attempt to develop knowledge, widen perspective and understanding of cultures in the two areas.

But this year, the conference will attack one specific and highly controversial problem—the status of the individual in all of the basic cultures of the East and West, both in historical and contemporary times.

MISUNDERSTANDING

"There is a great deal of misunderstanding and antagonism between the East and West on this thing," it was explained.

"The general thinking is that the West takes it too seriously, dealing only with an individual, while the East ignores the individual."

The conference hopes, through mutual critical evaluation, to clarify these attitudes and build an understanding of the respective viewpoints.

Charles A. Moore, senior professor of philosophy at the University of Hawaii, is conference chairman.

The program will include eight special summer session courses, public lectures by panel members and formal discussions emphasizing the individual's status in the East and West in metaphysics, methodology, religion, ethics, social thought and practices, and legal and political thought and institutions.

A feature of the conference is the personal relationship and exchange among the dele-

gates who live, eat and associate with each other for the 6-week conference period.

This stimulates "a wonderful spirit of cordiality and cooperation," Dr. Moore commented. "Everyone is on an equal basis with a mutual approach to the problem."

He said the international delegates "say there is no place else in the world to hold such a conference because no one in Hawaii is a stranger or a foreigner. Everyone is on an equal footing."

Papers presented at the conference will be published in book form following the conference, as in previous years.

And, for the first time, a book will be written about the conference, attempting to present the results to the general public in nontechnical terms.

If There's Trade With Cuba, Greeks Have a Ship for It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1963

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I pointed out that free world shipping to Cuba continues at a rate higher than that of the Soviet bloc. Many of those countries engaged in this traffic have received the benefit of huge sums of U.S. aid, and the Armed Forces of this country stand ready to come to their defense under treaty obligations. Yet they continue to trade with Castro, and thereby assist him in his subversion and conquest of the Western Hemisphere for communism.

It is particularly disturbing to see the number of ships from Greece engaged in this Communist trade. It was not too many years ago when the Truman doctrine helped Greece maintain its independence in the face of all out Communist warfare. But of course that is now in the past.

We have learned to expect as much from the British. They are apparently not even able—or willing—to defend their own territory against Castro raids. But the Greek Government issued a decree last fall to halt this trade. Now the profits seem to be outweighing the decree.

In an excellent column by George Weller, the Miami Herald points up the Greek problem. Because of its importance in regard to the consideration this week in the House of Representatives of the foreign aid authorization act, I insert the article here in the RECORD:

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Aug. 17, 1963]

IF THERE'S TRADE WITH CUBA, GREEKS HAVE A SHIP FOR IT (By George Weller)

PIRAEUS, GREECE.—America's loose embargo on trade with Cuba has split the Greek shipping millionaires into two rival classes: the haves, who are already wealthy enough and want Greek embargo-breaking to stop, and the want-mores, halfway to affluence, who are defying the Kennedy trade boycott.

The abstaining haves are led by the famous

aristocratic trinity of the 8-million-ton merchant marine: Aristotle Onassis, Stavros Niarchos and the heirs of Stavros Livanos, who died last month.

Their fleets are huge. Their international involvements, especially with American oil companies, are enormous. The wives in these families tend to have U.S. passports.

Niarchos, a cautious maverick, brings down from the Black Sea the Soviet crude oil that is 30 percent of what is used in Greece's nationalized refinery, which is American operated.

Drop from multi to simple millionaires and the want-mores appear: the new class that doesn't mind defying both Greece's King Paul and President Kennedy, as long as no teeth are put in the laws.

These new millionaires are gambling that Representative PAUL G. ROGERS, Democrat of Florida, who wants to put muscles into Washington's flabby foreign trade act, will be flagged down by party loyalty.

This class cannot afford the time for Riviera villas or operatic love affairs. Like the brothers N. and J. Vlassopoulos, with 10 British and 4 Greek embargo runners, they are too busy. Several of this class have three passports: Greek, British and American. What's more, they enjoy high influence in Greece.

Under American pressure last March, King Paul passed a decree banning, with easy exceptions, Greek ships from trading with Cuba. But in July shipowner Anastasios Potamianos became minister of communications. Potamianos is coowner with his brother George in the Epirotiki Steamship Line, which operates the ship *Everest*, seen by the U.S. Navy trading with Cuba.

Among the most successful challengers are the Franco line, with 4 ships under the Greek flag and about 10 under the Lebanese. The operators are the Frangistas brothers, Achilles and George one a physician in Athens. Starting with Soviet lumber trade, they have built up an 18-ship fleet.

The Frangistas brothers are unimpeded by the royal decree. They have highly placed influence. A third brother and investor, Charilambos, with royal approval, enjoys the important post of governor of northern Greece.

The "flagship" of the trade runners is the 16,000-ton tanker *Sirus*. It is top ship of the 16-ship flotilla operated by Emmanouel Kulukundis, a big New York operator, and the two brothers Nicholas and Minas Rethymnis, American and British citizens.

Kulukundis, past president of the Greek-American Shipowners Association of New York bought the Baltimore-to-Caribbean Bull Line from United Mine Workers but lost it again. In the Russia-Cuba traffic he operates through twin freighter and tanker companies known as London and Overseas Traders.

One legal dodge of the Cuban runners is for owners to set themselves up as two independent companies for each ship, one company as operators and the other as owners. When Washington tries to pin them down, they escape by placing responsibility for the Cuban deal on the opposite company, often organized in a different country.

Greek ships are always changing flags. Even Niarchos, though no infringer on the trade embargo, keeps his three-masted yacht *Creole* out of tax reach. He flies the Liberian flag, operates in Greek waters but puts ownership in a Bermuda-based ghost called the Imperial Investment Co.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, on her last summer's trip to Greece, played an unknowing role in the comedy of flags. While she was aboard the yacht *North Wind*, owned by Marcus Nomikos, it hoisted the Greek flag for the TV cameras. When Jacqueline departed up went the tax flag, the British ensign.

States in the 1963 fiscal year and served notice that its Buy American program will be strengthened.

The Buy American policy has a twofold aim, to help American industries, and business and to cut down on the critical dollar flow abroad. It requires foreign aid recipients to purchase commodities and other items as much as possible in this country.

The Agency for International Development (AID) said that steps were being taken to increase the proportion of foreign aid buying at home.

The program is not welcomed by many countries because they feel that U.S. prices are too high. These countries contend that they can buy the same commodities in other countries at a lower price, and thus cut down on the cost of development.

POLICY REVERSED

The United States began laying stress on the policy in November 1955 when the Development Loan Fund, a predecessor of AID, reversed a policy of worldwide competitive bidding and began placing emphasis on the export of U.S. goods for foreign aid dollars.

In December 1960, the International Cooperation Administration, also an AID predecessor, took the second step by refusing to approve procurement of goods with U.S. aid dollars from 19 industrialized countries.

These countries, generally in Western Europe, had been accumulating dollar and gold surplus while the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit continued to grow.

President John F. Kennedy on October 18, 1961, served notice that the bulk of procurement from AID dollars would have to come in the United States.

AID Chief David E. Bell announced today further steps, now in effect, to step up aid expenditures at home.

OTHER MEANS POSSIBLE

"AID will not finance, for delivery to countries receiving U.S. economic assistance, the purchase of designated commodities of which the United States is a consistent net importer, except under exceptional circumstances," Bell said.

This refers to commodities which the AID-receiving nation would have to procure from sources other than the United States. But AID said also it will assist developing countries to obtain commodities of this nature by "means other than dollars."

Although the United States will continue to allow spending of foreign aid funds in the underdeveloped countries for goods which the United States also exports, "procurement authorizations will place stronger emphasis on commodities in which U.S. exporters can normally compete successfully," Bell said.

AID said that the \$1,300 million in foreign aid funds spent here in fiscal 1963 represented an increase of almost \$500 million over 1962.

Pakistan Now Produces More Food for Its Hungry Millions Through U.S. Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1963

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, more than 90 million people live in Pakistan, most of them under conditions of extreme poverty. Pakistan has not been able to produce enough food for its peo-

ple, and hunger has become almost a normal condition.

This situation has been alleviated to some degree by the technical and other assistance furnished by the U.S. Government through the Agency for International Development. The AID fishery project in West Pakistan has been a tremendous success and shows what remarkable results a relatively small amount of "seed" money can produce.

An original investment of \$525,000 in machinery and material, delivered with technical assistance and a loan of \$179,200 to fishermen, has grown into an export industry mainly of shrimps and lobsters, grossing more than \$13.5 million a year, and still growing. The increased fish catch has also added much to the local consumer diet in Pakistan.

This tremendous return on AID dollars has been written up in an article published in the Christian Science Monitor for August 12, 1963, which reads as follows:

PAKISTAN FISHING GROWS

KARACHI, PAKISTAN.—The Arabian Sea—one of the world's great untapped sources of food—is giving up more of its riches to newly active and efficient West Pakistan fishermen.

A profitable export industry has grown up in less than 4 years. Fishermen are moving from centuries-old habits to double and triple income and a slight dent has been made in the reluctance of the people of this underfed land to eat more fish.

Development of one of the most promising fishery potentials in Asia, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, is taking place under the Karachi fish harbor, a modern complex bringing together government and private enterprise.

SHRIMP GO TO THE UNITED STATES

It is the slow season now. Monsoons make fishing difficult. But hundreds of brightly packaged cartons of frozen shrimp are still being shipped off to the United States.

The United States provided 187,500 pounds (\$525,000) in machinery and material together with much technical assistance for the harbor, opened in October 1959.

Now the United States is West Pakistan's best single customer, taking all its production of frozen shrimps and lobsters. This was worth 127,750 pounds (\$361,000) in 1960, 221,250 pounds (\$619,500) in 1961, and 448,700 pounds (\$1,250,760) in 1962.

From one trawler in 1958, the shrimp fleet has grown to 133 today.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPS

Pakistan's other main markets are Britain, for canned shrimp and fish bladders, and India and Ceylon, for dried fish. Total exports of fish and fish products earned Pakistan 2,187,000 pounds (\$6,123,000) in 1958, but over double that, at 4,875,000 pounds (\$13,650,000) in 1962.

With the larger and developing fishing industry in the teeming rivers and the fish-thick Bay of Bengal in East Pakistan, fisheries have climbed to fourth among Pakistan's foreign exchange earners.

The Karachi fish harbor handles almost the total West Pakistan fish catch.

The 1,500-member fishermen's cooperative is run by representatives of the government and fishing industry.

AID ADVANCE CREDITS

The U.S. Agency for International Development has advanced some 64,000 pounds (\$179,200) in credits to fishermen for the purchase of trawlers and equipment.

The harbor sells the fish catch through

auctioneers to exporters and local retailers, cutting out most of the middlemen.

Fishermen and boat owners divide the proceeds of the catch.

"There were about 70 powered boats before the fish harbor came and they were mostly used to smuggle gold and cloth," says Sheikh Abdul Jaleel, the deputy director. "Now there are 430, admittedly only a fraction of the 5,000 boats of all types on the West Pakistan coast, but nevertheless a very good start."

Hawaii Leads the Way to East-West Understanding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1963

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, in Hawaii we are proud of the fact that peoples of diverse cultures have met and mingled in a spirit of aloha and produced what some observers have called the closest thing to a true cosmopolitan community where individuals are held in respect for their own worth and individual achievements, regardless of their ethnic or cultural background.

I wish to call to the attention of the Members of Congress that because of this social and cultural advancement, Hawaii has been able to offer itself as a world laboratory for studies and experiments in the social sciences and in the field of philosophy.

An article written by Helen Altonn and printed in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of Friday, August 9, 1963, describes one of these efforts of the Hawaii community on a multiracial cross-section basis at the grassroots level to support an endeavor which has been carried on at the University of Hawaii since 1939 under the farsighted leadership of Dr. Charles A. Moore, senior professor of philosophy at the institution—the East-West Philosophers' Conference.

The East-West Philosophers' Conference is a project sponsored by the University of Hawaii which has as its aim the clarification of attitudes and a building of a bridge of understanding and mutual respect for the viewpoints of the peoples of Asia and the West. It has won worldwide acclaim for its accomplishments in the past.

I earnestly believe that Members of Congress will join me in congratulating the perceptive business and community leaders such as Dr. Hung Wo Ching for actively and visibly supporting this worthwhile project.

The news article referred to reads as follows:

ISLANDERS RAISE \$100,000 TO NARROW EAST-WEST GAP

(By Helen Altonn)

A grassroots movement representing Hawaii's wide racial spectrum has raised \$100,000 toward an effort to give the world a better understanding between the East and West.

The contributions enable the University of Hawaii to hold the fourth East-West Philos-